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Jaruzelski, in China, Meets Deng and Hu To Mend Party Rift

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Leaders of the Chinese Communist Party met face-to-face with a Communist party chief from a staunch Soviet ally Monday for the first time in more than a quarter-century.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader who is in Beijing for a three-day visit, held talks Monday with Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese leader, and then with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

In the meetings, the Polish leader apparently sought to emphasize that China has common bonds with other Communist countries.

He extended congratulations to Hu on China's successes resulting from the open policy, saying that all socialist countries are closely following China's development, according to the Chinese news agency Xinhua.

General Jaruzelski is first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, and his session with Mr. Hu represented in effect a restoration of the links between the Polish and Chinese parties that had been suspended during the ideological feud



Nicholas Daniloff waved to well-wishers Monday as he arrived at an airport in Frankfurt. With him were his wife, Ruth, and Richard R. Burt, U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

Soviet Frees Daniloff After Intensive Talks; Reagan Denies a Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Nicholas Daniloff left Moscow for West Germany on Monday, nearly a month after Soviet security police arrested him on espionage charges.

Mr. Daniloff, who flew to Frankfurt on a Lufthansa flight and was expected to leave for the United States on Tuesday, was allowed to leave the Soviet Union after intensive negotiations between U.S. and Soviet officials.

There was no word on what agreement the two countries made to free Mr. Daniloff, the Moscow correspondent for U.S. News & World Report said.

In brief remarks on his arrival in Frankfurt, Mr. Daniloff said of the Soviet security police: "The KGB did not punish me. It punished itself."

He added: "I'm grateful to the president and the secretary of state and the officials of the State Department. I can't tell you anything about the details of the case. All I know is I am free, in the West, very grateful and delighted to be here."

Mr. Daniloff was arrested on Aug. 30, a week after a Soviet employee at the United Nations in New York was detained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on charges of spying. The United States charged that Mr. Daniloff was a Soviet spy who had been in the Soviet official, Genadi F. Zakharov.

In New York, the U.S. attorney's office in Brooklyn said there had been no trade-off in Mr. Daniloff's status.

But at the United Nations, a non-American diplomatic source said Moscow had backed off in the confrontation.

Asked if the United States had made concessions, he retorted: "They blinked." He said talks would be made public Tuesday.

Reminded that he said his administration would seek trade with Moscow to secure Mr. Daniloff's freedom, he replied: "Wait until tomorrow. We didn't."

In Moscow, American diplomats quickly escorted Mr. Daniloff, 51, and his wife, Ruth, out of the U.S. Embassy in a pale-blue car that sped them to Sheremetyevo Airport without any prior announcement.

As the plane pulled out of the embassy driveway, Mr. Daniloff flashed a victory sign to a correspondent of The Associated Press.

"I leave here in anger, but no anger," Mr. Daniloff said at the airport.

To express his emotions at leaving, Mr. Daniloff recited a verse by Mikhail Lermontov, written in 1840, bidding farewell to "unhappy Russia, land of slaves, land of gentry."

The couple then hugged friends who accompanied them and went through a special customs channel to board the plane to Frankfurt.

They were accompanied by the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Richard Combs, in whose custody Mr. Daniloff was released on Sept. 12 after nearly two weeks in Lefortovo prison, a Soviet detention facility.

In New York, UPI reported, a Daniloff spokeswoman said the release was a "trade-off" between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Reagan Gives Counteroffer On Sanctions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, seeking to avert a congressional reversal of his South Africa policy, offered Monday to involve new — but limited — sanctions against the white-minority government in Pretoria.

Mr. Reagan's decision came shortly before the House was to vote on whether to

The Zulu chief suggested that radicals could push his tribe to violence. Page 2.

voice on Tuesday to override his veto of legislation containing new and tougher sanctions that the Congress approved in an effort to pressure President Pieter W. Botha's government to abandon its policy of apartheid.

The Democratic-controlled House originally approved the sanctions, but it was blocked by a veto from the Senate. The chamber would reverse course Monday and sustain Mr. Reagan's veto of last week.

In the Senate, the leader of the Republican majority, Bob Dole of Kansas, has acknowledged that finding enough votes to sustain the president's veto has proved "very difficult."

In a letter to Mr. Dole and to Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, Mr. Reagan criticized South Africa's racial policy and urged the House and Senate to join with him in a united foreign policy.

He offered to impose new and tougher sanctions and measures by executive order.

A ban on new investment by American companies except for investments in black-owned companies in South Africa.

A ban on the import of South African iron and steel.

A ban on bank accounts in the country.

See VETRO, Page 2

Senior Army Officer Is Assassinated In Feud Among Lebanese Christians

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A senior army officer was assassinated Monday in a shooting in the heart of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, in a feud between two Christian groups.

The victim was Colonel Khalil Kanaan, the commander of the 5th Brigade. He was in his car when the attack broke into his home in the Hama district at 2 A.M. and opened fire with automatic weapons.

Colonel Kanaan, 55, was hit by more than 20 bullets and died instantly. His wife was seriously wounded and taken to a hospital.

The state-run Radio Lebanon said the assassins were members of the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, which is commanded by Samir Geagea.

The murder was carried out by a checkpoint, without army approval, on a road in a housing area known as Montevideo, in the central Lebanese mountains. When they refused to remove the check-point the soldiers opened fire, killing two militiamen.

Police said the case concerned who assassinated Colonel Kanaan later lived in the village of Ghazir, about 10 kilometers north of Beirut, and blew up the house of another army officer, Major Antoine Krayem, the commander of the 1st Brigade of the Montevideo garrison.

He was not in the house at the time. The dispute had developed over control of Christian areas after the army teamed up with the Lebanese forces on Saturday and Sunday to defend an attack against East Beirut by a pro-Syrian Christian faction led by Elie Hobeika. More than 50 people were reported killed in the fighting.

Mr. Hobeika, who was dismissed in January as commander of the Christian militia by Mr. Geagea, said in a statement published in Beirut newspapers Monday that the objective of the operation was to rid the Christians of Mr. Geagea and "the policy of Amin Gemayel."

He said intervention of the Lebanese army in the fighting tipped the scales against the attackers and he decided to withdraw his men.

Hobeika loyalists struck from the Muslim side of the Green Line, which divides the Lebanese capital into Muslim and Christian sectors. They withdrew by the same route.

Since then, both the army and the Lebanese Forces militia have maintained control in various Christian areas to guard against a recurrence of the weekend raid.

Colonel Kanaan was a Maronite Catholic, as are President Geagea and Mr. Hobeika.

French TV Cameraman Abducted in West Beirut

Reuters

BEIRUT — A French television cameraman was kidnapped Sunday in West Beirut, the French Embassy said Monday.

An embassy spokesman said Jean-Marie Sroussi was abducted as he entered the predominantly Muslim area of the city.

Local media said that Mr. Sroussi's Syrian assistant, Fadi Sleiman, had been abducted last week and that Mr. Sroussi was crossing the Green Line, which divides the city, to try to learn his whereabouts.

Mr. Sroussi is a free-lance cameraman, believed to have worked in Beirut for several television networks, including a French channel, Canal 5.

In March, four members of a

Antenna-2 crew were seized in West Beirut by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Justice Organization. Two of the Frenchmen were released, but the other two were held.

The same group issued a statement Sept. 24 saying it had abducted another Frenchman, Marcel Nisse. French nationals are now among at least 20 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon. The French military attaché in Beirut was shot and killed outside the French Embassy earlier this month.

The press reports said that Mr. Sleiman's mother, who was with Mr. Sroussi when he was abducted, was released.

A British journalist, David Hirst, 50, escaped a kidnapping attempt last week when he was crossing the western sector to East Beirut.

The Shiite Arab militia, known as the Amal, had been in search for Mr. Sroussi.

"Orders have gone out to all our posts and checkpoints to look for him," the Amal militia sources said.

French Soldier Wounded

A French lieutenant of the United Nations peacekeeping force in south Lebanon was wounded near his headquarters by a ricocheting bullet fired from a speeding car. UN officials said Monday. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

A Lebanese sniper, who fired the bullet, fired a speeding car, fired a pistol at the vehicle on Sunday in the Lebanese border town of Naqurah, near Jochim Flatter, a senior UN spokesman said.

Four French soldiers in the UN peacekeeping force have died and 34 have been injured in recent bomb and gun attacks in southern Lebanon. Most of those attacks were attributed to Shiite militant sources.

In Egypt, Fundamentalists' Institutions Are Rivaling the State's

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

ASUT, Egypt — "Islam is growing stronger," chanted a tiny girl with the microphone, a fifth grader in a green school uniform.

"O God, I ask, please reply to our prayers," she said.

The school is one of three private Islamic primary schools in this dusty city on the west bank of the Nile in Upper Egypt, where the government university has become a well-known stronghold of Islamic fundamentalism.

It represents a striking new trend in the growing Islamic movement here: the establishment of religiously oriented institutions that parallel those run by the state.

At the entrance to the school, two young women, their heads modestly wrapped in the hijab, or Islamic covering, sat at a table piled with books and papers welcoming parents and students to the new term.

On the walls around them were posters. A Mahomed Ali, a civil engineering professor and organizer of the school, described the Islamic movement's goal of challenging the government, said: "We are doing this to give an example to the society of the Islamic way."

In addition to schools, the parallel Islamic institutions include health clinics and small hospitals, often attached to a mosque. Islamic banks and social insurance plans and businesses run along with them.

The businessmen range from fast-food shops on the streets of neighborhoods in Cairo to major enterprises like the Shari's plastics manufacturer, some financed by Islamic fundamentalists who grew wealthy working in Saudi Arabia and invested their money back home. There are even bookstores with Islamic fashions.

Many of the Islamic institutions play off the poor quality of most services run by the government, whose offices, schools and hospitals tend to be filthy, crowded and inefficient.

All Desouki, a Cairo University sociology professor who was one of the first to chronicle the phenomenon, said: "The Islamic groups are competing now for the loyalty of the average citizen, of the layman."

"They are not necessarily pushing for a political confrontation," he said, "but rather seeking to gain the support of the average Egyptian one by one, inch by inch, through the provision of welfare facilities, Islamic schools, Islamic clinics, technical schools, economic institutions for profit, social insurance, monthly payments for the poor. All of this provides inroads to a broader strata of the population."

"What we are seeing is an alternative society in formation, an alternative society being born gradually and incrementally. They are making use of the deterioration of the government services. There is a social vacuum that they are filling."

A young woman in Cairo agreed: "I'd much rather go to an Islamic hospital than

Senate Foes of Speed Limit Shift Into High, Leaving 55 mph in the Dust

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Once in a while, Congress passes a law that demonstrates worthy. Such a law was the 55-mph speed limit, adopted in 1974 at the height of the energy crisis with the goal of reducing gasoline consumption.

It worked. Fuel demand dropped by some 25 percent of all oil a year, reducing the nation's dependence on foreign oil by 2 percent of overall consumption. As an added benefit, highway deaths fell by 15 percent, saving 4,000 lives a year. Gallup Poll and other national polls show that a substantial majority of the public thinks the speed limit was still a good idea.

Now, the Senate is about to pass a bill to lift the 55-mph speed limit. For three hours, senators voted to denounce the 55-mph (90-km) limit as a senseless burden imposed by the federal government on an unwilling nation.

"A symbol of absolute ridiculousness coming from Washington," said Senator James Abdnor, Republican of South Dakota.

"This is one stupid, idiotic federal provision," said Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana.

The Senate then voted, 56-36, to abolish the 55-mph limit as a federal requirement on 34,000 miles (55,250 kilometers) of rural interstate highways. Individual states could keep the limit if they wished or permit speeds of up to 65 mph.

The fate of the legislation, adopted as an amendment to the federal highway bill, is unclear. President Ronald Reagan supports it, but the House has defeated a similar measure by the relatively thin margin of 218. A House conference on the highway bill will have to work out a compromise.

Representative James J. Howard, a New Jersey Democrat, has offered to end his strong opposition to lifting the limit, but only if tough standards are set to assure compliance with higher limits.

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round, its days are probably numbered, for reasons the Senate debate made clear.

It was a good idea — even its most ardent foes conceded that it had saved thousands of lives — that ran against historic notions of states' rights and regional resentments of control by faraway Washington.

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many of the conservative Republicans who strongly support an enhanced federal role in the so-called war on drugs.

Senator Chic Hecht, Republican of Nevada, complained that "upon placing 55 on the books, the federal government once again entered into the private lives of each and every one of us." That could easily serve as a liberal Democrat's argument against any screening of federal employees for drug use.

Nineteen of the 20 sponsors of the amendment to abolish the 55-mph limit are from states west of the Mississippi. Western senators said Easterners, with their traffic jams and sunbaked horizons, could not understand the joy of floating the pedal in the wide open spaces.

A lot of us in the West are proud of America," said Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, D.C., in the East Coast. He added: "I don't think folks here have a conception of the sense of space and distance we have in the West."

There was also a liberal bias in the amendment. Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, a New Hampshire Republican and one of the Easterners among the amendment's sponsors, put it this way: "We speed limits and 55 is just not 65, but 45 would be safer than 55. Why not just bar Americans from using their automobiles altogether? We know better than they what is good for them, do we not? We are the coercive Utopians. We all know what Utopia is. Why not just say to the American people, you cannot use your cars anymore?"

There was a sense in which these senators were not leading a rebel war on states west merely carrying the message from rebels in the field. A number of Western states have been conducting a kind of guerrilla war against the 55-mph limit.

Some states have reduced penalties for speeding to something less onerous than a parking ticket, generally putting the burden of enforcement on particular open stretches of highway. The average speed on interstate highways in Nebraska is 63 to 73 mph, according to Senator J. James Eastman, a Democrat from that state who supported the amendment.

But under the law, states risk losing 10 percent of their federal highway money for noncompliance with the limit. The Department of Transportation

Zulu Chief Suggests Radicals Could Push His Tribe to Violence

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CLERMONT, South Africa — Dressed in tribal leopard skins and feathers and brandishing a battle spear, the Zulu chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, had a warning for the radicals who have branded him a collaborator with the white government.

Although he remains committed to a nonviolent black liberation strategy, he said, the radicals should remember that "warrior blood beats in the veins" of the six million Zulus.

Chief Buthezi, the moderate chairman of the autonomous KwaZulu tribal homeland, lashed out Sunday at church leaders. He said they had "spread poison" about him that had led to the "tribal necking" of many of his followers.

Neckbeating is an execution ritual practiced by radical young black nationalists known as the "conco" or "conco" group.

They place a tree felled with gasoline around the neck of someone suspected of collaborating with the Pretoria government, then ignite it.

Chief Buthezi one of South Africa's most powerful leaders, is regarded by many as a peace-loving moderate, but he is not a pacifist, he can bring about reconciliation between



Mangosuthu Buthezi addresses his people at the rally.

the races in South Africa and an end to apartheid, the Afrikaner system of racial separation that serves to maintain white rule.

That expectation, however, has made him a figure of suspicion among militant blacks, despite his demonstrable success with nonviolent methods and even though his

status as an anti-apartheid leader. At a meeting of 8,000 followers

to commemorate the death of the warrior King Shaka, who established the Zulu empire in the mid-19th century, Chief Buthezi said:

"Let me say rather bluntly that the same hand which is held out in friendship is the hand of people with spears and knobkerries, or wooden clubs, at a soccer field in this town in Natal province."

"No amount of intimidation by anyone, whether he has white or

black skin, will crush our spirits for us by no nation but South Africa and totally dependent on Pretoria, Chief Buthezi simply refused to do so, thereby helping to force the government to return from its ambitious social engineering experiment.

Discussing this on Sunday, he said: "I accepted the challenge of history and brought into being a mighty black force in the KwaZulu province which thwarted the government's white intention."

Following up on his victory, the Zulu chief last month opened an inkaba, or council, between whites and blacks to discuss the creation of a new constitution.

Such a state constitution would be certain to cut across all the principal tenets of apartheid. This could make Chief Buthezi South Africa's first black president and

the unbanning of the ANC as preconditions for negotiations with Pretoria.

But he lashed out almost daily at the militant organization's violent tactics and says he is not an ANC member.

Chief Buthezi's most effective blow against apartheid was to help stop in its tracks the government's first black president and

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Israel Charges Deportee With Holocaust Crimes

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel formally charged John Demjanjuk, an extradited American automobile worker, with crimes against humanity on Monday, accusing him of torturing Jews on their way to the gas chambers of the Treblinka concentration camp in Poland.

Mr. Demjanjuk, who emigrated to Cleveland in 1952 and became a naturalized American citizen, was extradited to Israel in February. His trial, which is to begin in late December or early January, will be the first to be held under the Israeli law for punishing suspected Nazi war criminals since Adolf Eichmann was tried 25 years ago.

The charges against Mr. Demjanjuk carry a maximum sentence of death. Monday's indictment marks the culmination of a legal process that began in 1975 when Mr. Demjanjuk, who was working in Cleveland as an auto mechanic for Ford Motor Co., was first accused by death camp survivors of being the same man as Ivan the Terrible. For 12 years he sought to refute such charges in American courts and to prevent his extradition to Israel.

Since his arrival Mr. Demjanjuk has been held in a one-man cell in Ramat Hashikma, near Jerusalem, while state attorneys gathered evidence and rounded up witnesses who they believe will link Mr. Demjanjuk with the activities of Ivan the Terrible. Mr. Demjanjuk denies any such connection.

His indictment was repeatedly delayed because of difficulties the Israeli prosecution encountered in finding credible witnesses 40 years after the event. Last month, the Israeli Supreme Court notified the Ministry of Justice that it would not allow Mr. Demjanjuk to remain in custody beyond Oct. 1 unless he was indicted.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 66, was not present when the Israeli Supreme Court heard his case. He was confident the three-judge panel that is to hear the

case would give his client as fair a trial as he could get anywhere.

"I believe my client will get a fair trial," said Mr. O'Connor, in fact, Mr. O'Connor, said, "In fact, we have a better case than we would have in front of a jury in the United States, because this trial will be in front of three learned judges."

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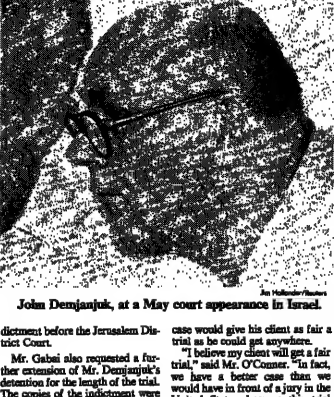
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John Demjanjuk, at a May court appearance in Israel.

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"I believe my client will get a fair trial," said Mr. O'Connor, in fact, Mr. O'Connor, said, "In fact, we have a better case than we would have in front of a jury in the United States, because this trial will be in front of three learned judges."

Americans Are Linked To Costa Rican Airfield

By James LeMay
New York Times Service

LIBERIA, Costa Rica — Two Americans and the local police commander supervised the building of a 12-mile-long (20-kilometer) airstrip, said in interviews that American had overseen the construction in Costa Rica.

The strip is near an American-built base used to train Costa Rican border patrol units, and American military forces have been active in the area in the last year.

Nicaraguan guerrillas have been nearby and have often been seen in the area, according to local sources.

Costa Rican residents of this northern border area with Nicaragua, those who tried to remain neutral in the conflict between the two countries.

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Republicans to Try A Rock-Music Blitz

With Commercialism on Radio and TV, Strategists Seek to Sway Young Voters

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Staff Writer
WASHINGTON — Later this fall, rock music radio stations in about a dozen states will start running some unusual commercials. Instead of promoting beer or blue jeans, the commercials will be pushing a particular brand of politician, Republicans to be exact.

The spots, plus others planned for television, will form the centerpiece of a major Republican effort this year to appeal to voters still in their 20s. Many of these young voters cast their first ballots in 1984 for Ronald Reagan, and the Republicans think these voters can swing some of the closer races that will determine control of the Senate this year.

The problem is that these younger people usually vote in notoriously low numbers. So the main purpose of the campaign will be motivating them to get involved in the political process.

Terry Wade, spokesman for the Republican National Committee, said, "We believe that this voting group, if they vote, will vote for us."

Moreover, Republican strategists see possible dividends in the future. They believe that young voters will be more likely to vote for the Democrats than older voters.

Through the 1960s and early 1970s, when liberal ideas were much more popular with the young, the Democrats made similar efforts to encourage the youth vote. They are now trying to do the opposite.

College Republicans are distributing leaflets at football games to urge students to register to vote and, if necessary, obtain a driver's license.

The advertisements, which could cost several million dollars, are only one example of how the huge financial resources of the Republican Party are being used to win the 1986 Senate elections.

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Big woods

States with largest National Forest areas

State	National Forests as percent of state area	Total acres (in millions)
Idaho	39%	20
Oregon	27%	16
Colorado	21%	14
Washington	21%	9
California	20%	20
Montana	18%	17
Arizona	15%	11
Utah	16%	8
Wyoming	14%	9
New Mexico	12%	9

Source: U.S. Forest Service

Critics Try to Block U.S. On Cutting More Forest

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The people of Puerto Rico know the Caribbean National Forest as El Yunque, the forest is the only tropical rain forest in the U.S. forest system, and environmentalists and scientists have long protested a plan calling for more than one-third of its 30,000 acres (about 12,000 hectares) to be harvested for timber over the next 45 years.

Francisco Javier Blanco, executive director of the Puerto Rico Conservation Trust, predicted that such a harvest in the fragile ecosystem would cause "serious environmental problems," "affecting native plants and wiping out endangered species, such as the Puerto Rican parrot. The only reason for the plan, he charged, is the Reagan administration's policy of increasing timber production from national forests.

Terry Thoms, the Forest Service planning officer in Puerto Rico, said that only areas set aside in the past for charcoal would be harvested, and that the wood was needed for the Puerto Rican economy.

The Forest Service is under fire for many reasons. It is charged with publishing plans, all required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. The plans often call for sharply increasing timber harvests, new roads into virgin areas and expanded grazing, mining and oil drilling activities.

The plans are frequently attacked by conservation or hunting organizations, citizens groups and others who see their interests threatened.

Critics such as Peter Kirby, a forest expert for the Wilderness Society, said the plans would inflict a heavy toll on the wildlife, water quality and recreation in the forests while providing taxpayer-subsidized windfalls to industry.

Officials such as Everett L. Towle, director of land management planning for the Forest Service, contend that the plans will provide vital wood and other commodities while insuring that the forests serve the needs of all Americans.

Last week the Forest Service released a report that says that cutting a doubling of the timber cut to 20 billion board feet (about 7 billion cubic meters) and the conversion of hundreds of thousands of miles of logging roads by 2030.

Many conservation groups have appealed a plan to double timber production in the million-acre George Washington National Forest in Virginia and West Virginia, which is heavily used for recreation and provides crucial habitat for animals such as the black bear.

The conservationists estimate that the forest will return only 10 cents on every dollar spent to prepare timber sales.

Perhaps the most intensely criticized program is one located largely by Congress for the 17 million-acre Tongass National Forest, which sprawls across southeastern Alaska. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 permits the Forest Service to spend \$40 million a year to harvest 4.5 million board feet of timber there over the next decade, most of which will be sold to Japan as pulp.

Critics allege the plan is a travesty that is losing the government money while destroying much of the last remaining old growth rain forest in the United States.

Utilities Stage 'Citizens' Effort

U.S. Volunteers Are Orchestrated to Kill Acid Rain Bill

By Michael Weiskopf
Washington Post Staff Writer
WASHINGTON — C.J. Kramer, a New Jersey planner, remembers the July phone call. It was Citizens for Sensible Control of Acid Rain, asking if he agreed that \$100 million was too much for the government to spend on controlling acid rain.

To Mr. Kramer, this sounded like a group out to "protect the interests of citizens." Also, he said recently, "That's a lot of money." When he was asked to lead his name to those senators in a campaign to his congressmen, he said: "I decided to stand up and be counted. The government's already spending too much money."

His mailman landed on the desk of Representative Matthew J. Rinaldo, a New Jersey Republican who is a co-sponsor of the bill and a prime target of what is said to be one of the best-funded U.S. lobbying campaigns ever waged on an environmental issue.

Despite its name and grassroots pitch, the campaign is financed by the very industry the acid-rain bill is seeking to curtail: electric utilities, whose sulfur emissions from burning coal turn acidic in the atmosphere and come down in the rain. Utilities and high-sulfur coal producers have contributed \$3.35 million since 1983.

The group has no dues-paying members or meetings. It is run from Washington by Fleishman-Hillard, a public-relations concern that uses direct mail and phone banks to spread its clients' pro-business views.

The bill, initially co-sponsored by one-third of the House, is languishing in committee, and environmental lobbyists attribute this partly to the lobbying effort.

Leslie Dech, an Audubon Society lobbyist, noted: "Some members are very of being on the wrong side of the utilities' publicity machine."

Perhaps the campaign began this summer after a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee approved the bill, which would require coal-burning factories and utilities to cut emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides 40 percent over the next decade. Congressional projections of those industries' costs range from \$26 billion to \$30 billion over 20 years.

As the bill moved to the full committee, the dusts of certain committee members were targeted, and about 600,000 letters were sent computer-produced letters signed by the campaign's executive director, Thomas L. Buckmaster.

One letter directed the costs to industry and utilities at \$110 billion and predicted electricity rate increases of 30 percent. Higher prices for manufactured goods and fewer jobs in coal-burning plants.

A second letter was enclosed, for mailing to the recipient's representative in a postage-paid, addressed envelope "provided for your convenience."

Committee members received as many as 2,000 letters and mailgrams, many of whose themes are disputed by the bill's proponents. The government's cost projection of \$110 billion is at odds with congressional estimates; its charge that electric utility bills would rise as much as 30 percent conflicts with a 2-percent average nationwide increase forecast by the Office of Technology Assessment; and its endorsement of the Clean Air Act as a solution to acid rain runs counter to Environmental Protection Agency estimates projecting steady increases in sulfur dioxide emissions.

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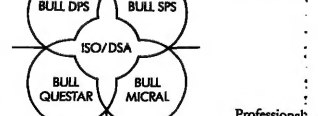
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U.S. to Test Nuclear Device In Nevada; Protest Planned

PAHUTE MESA, Nevada — The United States will detonate a nuclear device Tuesday at the Nevada Test Site, the Department of Energy said.

The underground explosion will have a yield of from 20 to 150 kilotons, a maximum equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT, an Energy Department spokesman said Sunday. The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in World War II was a 15-kiloton weapon.

Nuclear protesters, buoyed by the passage of such well-known anti-nuclear legislation as the 1980 Atomic Energy Act, announced that they would demonstrate at the gates of the test site Tuesday morning.

Protesters say the test will be the 18th nuclear test conducted by the United States since the Soviet Union announced a unilateral testing moratorium in August 1985. The Russians, who have challenged the United States to join in a total test ban, have extended their moratorium until Jan. 1, 1987.

The test would be the 10th announced by the United States this year. Peace organizations and the Soviet news agency Tass contend that there have been more tests than the government has announced.

British Lawyer Gives Up Atop Amiens Cathedral

AMIENS, France — A British lawyer wanted in England for the murder of his French mistress and her daughter gave himself up to the police after threatening to jump from the cathedral in this northern French town, the police said Monday.

They said the man, who had tied himself to the cathedral's stonework 60 meters (about 197 feet) above the ground, was Jean Wood, 37, a lawyer from Sheffield.

Mr. Wood disappeared after the mistress, Danielle Leder, 37, who came from the Amiens area, was accused of murdering her.

Two policemen persuaded Mr. Wood not to jump.

Two policemen persuaded Mr. Wood not to jump.

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Rebels Seek To Conclude Cease-Fire, Manila Says

By Barbara Crockett

MANILA — Rebel representatives have called for a meeting with the Philippine government to conclude a cease-fire in the 17-year Communist insurgency, a government spokesman said Monday.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a government representative at the talks, said: "They are asking for a meeting either today or tomorrow or as soon as possible. I think there is a meeting of the minds. The differences are on details which are not really that important."

Mr. Mitra's announcement followed reports of an offer over the weekend by the National Democratic Front, a leftist organization dominated by the Communist Party, for a conditional cease-fire of 30 days or more. The Front represents the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party in the talks.

Mr. Mitra said, "I am very optimistic that we will come up with an agreement when we meet again."

He said a cease-fire would take effect "as midnight on the day it is signed."

Mr. Mitra is one of three government representatives at talks with the rebels, which have been held since early August.

Earlier this month two Communist negotiators, Saturiano Ocampo and Antonio Zane, rejected a government proposal for an immediate 30-day cease-fire, saying it looked important safeguards.

They reportedly offered a counterproposal shortly after President Corason C. Aquino returned from a visit to the United States, where he said he would make strong measures against the Communists if they continued to resist peace initiatives.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has expressed reservations about the government's peace overtures, said Monday that he

Taiwan Opposition, in Surprise Move, Defies Law and Forms Electoral Party

By Robert A. McKee

TAIPEI — The Taiwan opposition has challenged the ruling Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, by defying martial law and setting up a party to contest elections later this year.

The formation of the Democratic Progressive Party by opposition politicians startled the ruling party. The Kuomintang has been in power in Taiwan since 1949, when the Nationalists retreated here after their forces were defeated by the Communists in China.

The challenge came as the Kuomintang was discussing whether to extend democracy by relaxing martial law, under which new political parties are banned.

Political observers said it would strengthen the hand of hard-liners in the military and the security forces. The hard-liners oppose liberalization and are concerned that the opposition is trying to depose



Ramon Mitra

hoped for a peaceful settlement. But he added: "We cannot relax our guard, cannot lower our vigilance or lessen our preparedness."

Meanwhile, a proponent said that General Fabian C. Ver, the former Philippine armed forces commander, would not be charged for the moment in connection with the assassination of Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., because his return from the United States could provoke the military.

General Ver and 25 other men were cleared in December of involvement in the August 1983 murder of Mr. Aquino, but the Supreme Court has ordered a retrial. It said the previous trial had been invalid because former President Ferdinand E. Marcos put pressure on the court to acquit the defendants.

Prosecutor Raul Gonzales said Monday that he would not charge General Ver, who went into exile in Hawaii in February when a civilian-led military mutiny ended Mr. Marcos's 20-year rule. Mr. Gonzales said a formal charge would provide General Ver with a reason to return to Manila.

"The moment you indict him you cannot deny him his right to confront witnesses," Mr. Gonzales said. "I think there is still reluctance in the armed forces, and the return of General Ver could offer grounds for mischief."

He said General Ver could be charged at a later date.

Malaysian Leader Cutting Off Political, Ethnic Dissent, Foes Say

By Barbara Crockett

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — In August, a few days after Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamed was returned to office by a large majority, Tan Seng Giew, a member of Parliament, was invited by students at the National University of Malaysia to take part in a forum on the election.

Mr. Tan, a prominent physician, is a leader of the largest political opposition group, the Democratic Action Party. He went to the campus but was not allowed to speak.

"I was stopped before going into the lecture hall," he said. "The university officials who stopped me did not give the students an explanation." The incident was not reported in the government-controlled press.

Since the election, Mr. Tan said, "the mass media are going to town to suppress our views."

For the Mahatir government, Mr. Tan symbolizes the two constitutional threats to its political position. The Democratic Action Party, of which Mr. Tan is national vice chairman, is campaigning for

liberalization of an increasingly closed political system dominated by Islamic Malays. He is also an ethnic Chinese, and it was Chinese

Unlike Indonesia and Singapore, which have made great efforts to blur ethnic divisions and prevent polarization, Malaysia, many Chinese say, has begun an opposite trend.

voters, apparently unhappy with what they saw as a continuing concentration of their role in Malaysia, who deserted the Chinese parties within Mr. Mahatir's National Front. This increased Democratic Action Party seats in the 177-seat Parliament from 10 to 24.

On Monday, Mr. Mahatir was to address the United Nations General Assembly, and he was expected to raise several international issues, among them what he sees as the West's inaction on apartheid. But Mr. Tan, alluding to exclusionary policies in Malaysia, said, "Mahatir is silly to speak about apartheid, because that can be turned against him."

Malaysia's ethnic Chinese, about one-third of the country's 16 million people, are constitutionally barred from holding the government. And they cannot marry Malays, who make up 47 percent of the population, without converting to Islam, the national religion.

Although most of them were born in Malaysia, the Chinese are effectively excluded from a wide range of jobs and government programs under a 15-year-old economic policy designed to raise the income levels and equity ownership of Malays and other indigenous peoples.

Unlike neighboring Indonesia and Singapore, which have made great efforts to blur ethnic divisions and prevent racial or religious polarization, Malaysia under Mr. Mahatir, many Chinese say, has begun an

opposite trend through its promotion of Malay language and culture.

Mr. Tan said the message many Chinese got from speeches at the recent annual conference of Mr. Mahatir's party, the United Malays National Organization, was: "This is our country—the Malay country. You are foreigners."

"A Malay is not a Malay in the context of a Malay society unless he or she is a Muslim," Mr. Tan said. "This is the only nation I know of where religion and race are inseparable."

Michael Ong, a political scientist at the National University, said one effect of the promotion of Malay culture was that Chinese—Buddhists, Taoists, Christians or Confucianists—who had lost contact with their traditions in the country's rapid modernization process, had begun celebrating the festivals of their immigrant ancestors.

Cultural leaders of the ethnic Indians, the next largest group after the Chinese, say a similar development has appeared in their temples. Classical dance and music classes are overcrowded; the young are rediscovering Hinduism.

A Chinese Defector in U.S. Is Suing Beijing's Party Newspaper for Libel

By Lena H. Sun

WASHINGTON — A former Chinese surgeon living in the United States is suing People's Daily, the Chinese Communist Party newspaper, for libel.

The suit has been brought by Wang Bingzhang, who founded and publishes China Spring, a New York-based Chinese-language magazine that promotes political and economic change in China, and two other members of its organization.

It is the first time that People's Daily has faced a libel suit in the United States, according to lawyers involved in the case.

Mr. Wang, a lung surgeon in China, defected four years ago. The case involves a 1984 article in the newspaper naming Mr. Wang and others in his group as "political prostitutes."

The suit, pending in Superior Court here, has become potentially embarrassing for Beijing.

According to State Department officials, it has turned into an "unsavory problem" in U.S.-Chinese relations.

Defense lawyers also contend that the defendants are immune, because they were acting for a "foreign state."

People's Daily is published in Chinese and has a circulation of about five million in China. Editions are also printed and distributed in the United States and other countries.

Robert Ackerman, Mr. Wang's lawyer, contends that despite the

party's dominant role in China, the party and the government are separate entities and that the law does not apply to a foreign party.

"To say that the party is a 'political subdivision' of the government of China is 180 degrees opposite to the facts of Chinese life," Mr. Ackerman wrote.

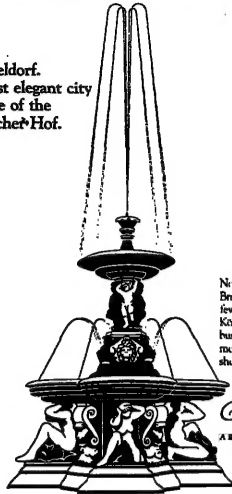
The suit alleges that the defendants defamed Mr. Wang and two other activists in his group, Bell Wang, a Virginia restaurant, and Lian Wong, a San Francisco banquet manager. The article in question appeared in the People's Daily published in China and was distributed in Washington on Dec. 13, 1984.

The article asserted that Jiang Nan, the pen name of Henry Liu, a well-known Chinese-American writer, had referred to Mr. Wang and the others as "windmills who used patriotism as a pretext to racketeer overseas Chinese so as to feather their own nest," and as "hypocrites who deserted their mainland wives and children in order to look for new loves."

"Henry Liu never wrote those articles," People's Daily said. "Mr. Wang said, 'Most Chinese people never trust the People's Daily. It is just a tool of the party.'"

Mr. Liu was convicted in San Francisco two years ago. Several Taiwan citizens, including Taiwan's former chief of military intelligence, were convicted in Taiwan and received prison terms.

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About Sinatra, the Mob and Washington

LETTERS TO

In an institution not famous for the relentless reticence of its members, Mr. Stennis is remarkably reluctant to talk about himself. However, he speaks often and with a moving warmth about Mr.

CHARLES PARKINSON.
Sintre, Portugal.

JAMES R. McMAHILL,
Bronxwiler, Switzerland.

[illegible]

...detailed it
by a meditative aesthetic
is often creative and
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"Juggler" (1976), "Epi-

...in Houston, Texas.

...779) and others have sold 10
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remember, it's not a sit-
spectacle. It's civic. One
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a lot of local people, plus
some local volunteers. I see
I grew up here. This is a
way to come back to it
the crime."

...IT'S OKAY
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...CAN I
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THING TO DO WITH IN A
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...Tribune
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...e 2 or more copies
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**MOST ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED
BY PEOPLE WHO DRIVE LIKE HIM.
THINK ABOUT IT.**



1986. EUROPEAN ROAD SAFETY YEAR.

Herald Tribune IN COLLABORATION WITH FIAT AND IVECO.

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

(168
masterpieces
from
Magnum)

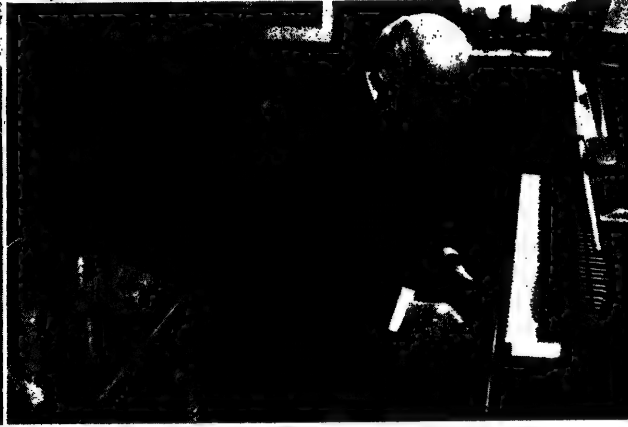
Robert Capa, *The Liberation of Paris*, 25 August 1944
Robert Capa, *The New Look*, Paris 1947

David Seymour, *Arrivo Tocantini*, 1954

David Seymour, *Disturbed orphan*, 1948



Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw*, 1947



Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Ascot Train*, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers*, 1956



Photographs by Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.



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NYSE Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Boeing	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Rockwell	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Merck	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4

Market Sales				
NYSE	Vol.	Value	NYSE	Vol.
NYSE	1,145,000	\$14,450,000,000	NYSE	1,145,000
NYSE	1,145,000	\$14,450,000,000	NYSE	1,145,000
NYSE	1,145,000	\$14,450,000,000	NYSE	1,145,000
NYSE	1,145,000	\$14,450,000,000	NYSE	1,145,000
NYSE	1,145,000	\$14,450,000,000	NYSE	1,145,000

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15
NYSE	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15	2,815.15

AMEX Diary				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

AMEX Most Active				
Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

NYSE Diary				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NYSE	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
Dow Jones	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
S&P	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
S&P	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
S&P	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
S&P	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
S&P	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

NASDAQ Diary				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
NASDAQ	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00
AMEX	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00	1,145.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Stock Prices Fall in New York

NEW YORK — Share prices fell Monday in New York to their lowest level in nearly six months in selling unrelated to concern over rising U.S. interest rates and the outlook for the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down more than 30 points at midday, closed with a 14.49-point loss at 1,755.20.

Declining issues outnumbered advances by nearly 3 to 1.

Volume totaled 115.61 million shares, up slightly from 115.27 million in the previous session.

Analysts said traders were unhappy that financial leaders of the United States and other leading industrial countries did not appear to make much progress over the weekend in meetings on interest-rate policies, the dollar and international trade imbalances.

West Germany and Japan, in particular, have been pressing pressure from the United States to promote lower interest rates, and thus stimulate demand for U.S. exports.

No big breakthrough had been expected. Nevertheless, brokers said the situation left investors wondering what could be done to deal with the problem of the U.S. trade deficit.

Prices of long-term government bonds, which move inversely to interest rates, dropped about 85 for every \$1,000 in value in early credit-market activity Monday.

Analysts said tax-rate changes, due to be signed into law later by President Ronald Reagan, also had negative implications for the market Monday.

Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern said that

although it was widely anticipated for months that Congress would pass a law raising taxes that individuals pay on long-term capital gains, "many people wait until the last minute" as far as tax matters are concerned.

Mr. Ackerman said the tax changes were probably more unsettling to investors than the failure of the industrialized nations to lower interest rates.

The NYSE's composite index dropped 1.85 to 2,815.15.

Allied States led the active list, rising 2 1/2 to 63 1/2. Computer Corp. raised its takeover bid from \$38 a share to \$64 each.

Analysts said it would study all possible alternatives. Anderson, Clayton dropped 4 1/2 to 65 1/2. Over the weekend the company said it agreed to be acquired by Quaker Oats for \$66 a share.

On Friday, some investors were hoping for a bid closer to \$70. Quaker, which will pay about \$800 million for the acquisition, fell 3 1/2 to 70.

Gerber products dropped 3 1/2 to 49 1/2. Analysts said the stock advanced recently after Quaker said it had 4.8 percent of Gerber's shares, but now it was unlikely that Quaker would be able to make two acquisitions.

Federal Express climbed 8 1/2 to 63 1/2. The company said it will use the ZapRail service and take a \$340-million pre-tax writeoff. Analysts said the move will quickly boost earnings.

IBM fell 1 1/2 to 134 1/2. The computer company reports third-quarter earnings in two weeks. Wall Street analysts have been lowering estimates to a point where many of them expect IBM to report between \$1.90 and \$2 a share.

(AP, Reuters)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4	IBM	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/4	145 1/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	GE	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Westinghouse	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	Westinghouse	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Boeing	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	Boeing	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Rockwell	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	Rockwell	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Johnson & Johnson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Merck	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	Merck	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	Amgen	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
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SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

Change in Spanish
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SEP 30 '86

Currency Rates

Interest Rates

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1986

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Change in Spanish Taxes Gives Madrid a Record Rise

By JULES STEWART

MADRID — A government program to encourage investment in stocks caused a sharp rise in share prices on the Madrid bourse on Monday. Prices jumped 7.32 points, to 199.23, on the main market index, a one-day record.

"The government's move to shift support to risk capital from fixed-income investment was a key factor in the euphoria on the exchange floor," said Jaime Sanz, a spokesman for the exchange. He was referring to Finance Minister Carlos Solchaga's announcement last week that the government would eliminate tax rebates on fixed-income issues, such as bonds and debentures, leaving the stock market as the sole tax haven.

Many investors are expecting interest rates to decline further.

Mr. Solchaga made the announcement after submitting the 1987 state budget to parliament. He said the economy would grow 3.5 percent in 1987, up from 3 percent in 1986.

He said the strong buyer position was expected to push the Madrid General Index of shares substantially above 200 in Tuesday's trading session, but added that this did not look like a long-term trend and that the market would probably cool off in the coming days.

THE INDEX, which includes all shares traded on the exchange, is set at 100 on the first trading day of the year. It broke the 200 mark on Sept. 2, falling back later during two weeks of profit-taking.

Market analysts said the week's drop in interest rates had also contributed to the booming market. The Bank of Spain cut rates by 1/2 percentage point on the funds that it issues to regulate the cost of borrowing. The central bank's action was in line with the Socialist government's policy of gradually easing tight-money policies to encourage higher growth. The tight-money policies were implemented to fight inflation.

"It is logical to assume that rates will continue to fall," said Mariano Rubio, the governor of the Bank of Spain, said last week.

Private banks have already begun reacting to the central bank's forecast of lower rates. The Madrid branch of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of New York reduced on Friday its prime lending rate by one point, to 13.5 percent.

"Inflation is tapering off and the government's monetary objectives are being met," said Jose Antonio Garcia, the bank's general manager.

He said he expected other foreign and domestic banks to begin cutting rates this week. The Madrid branch of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of New York reduced on Friday its prime lending rate by one point, to 13.5 percent.

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Comsat, Contel To Merge

Stock Swap Put At \$2.6 Billion

WASHINGTON — Contel Corp., with 23 million telephone customers in 30 U.S. states and the Caribbean, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Communications Satellite Corp., a company one-fifth its size, in a \$2.6-billion stock-swap merger agreement announced Monday.

Contel, based in Washington, sells satellite capacity for international transmission of telephone calls and television signals, while Comsat's main business is local phone service.

Shareholders of Contel, based in Atlanta, will receive tax-free 0.94 of a share of Comsat for each share of Contel common stock they own. That means Comsat would pay the equivalent of about \$2.52 billion in its own stock for the 76.3 million shares of Contel common stock outstanding, based on current stock prices, according to Roger Ciochetti, Comsat's director of investor relations.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Contel shares had ended down \$1 at \$21.50.

Before completion, Contel said it would redeem all of its series of preferred stock outstanding. By law, no more than 10 percent of Comsat stock may be owned by any one person or group.

Boards of both companies have approved the transaction. Shareholders and the government must also give their approval.

In a combined statement, executives of the two companies said Comsat's technical expertise and Contel's marketing knowledge should combine to strengthen both companies. The merger is expected to be completed in 1987.

Charles Wolfstetter, chairman of Comsat, will become chairman of the combined Comsat operation. Comsat's current chairman, Irving Goldstein, will be vice chairman.

For 1985, Comsat had net income of \$19.9 million on revenue of \$2.6 billion. Contel had a loss of \$4.5 million on \$459 million in revenue.

For the first six months of 1986, Comsat earned \$105.9 million on \$1.5 billion in revenue. Contel's loss was \$236.1 million.

China Reported To Offer Japan Gold for Goods

BEIJING — China has told top Japanese business leaders that it will offer gold instead of goods in return for Japanese goods, which will help ease the country's increased output of the precious metal, Japanese sources said Monday.

The source said that Japanese firms had been buying gold from China with goods, which would prove difficult to sell.

State Councilor Zhang Jingfu told a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade that China has markedly increased gold production and would be willing to trade it in exchange for Japanese goods, the source said. They said a Japanese trading company was considering the offer.

The gold, 99.99 percent pure, is in ornaments or jewelry, not ingots, they said.

Foreign industry sources estimate China's gold production at 45 to 50 million ounces a year. Chinese officials said recently that the country's output of the metal by 1990 should double 1986 levels.

Some senior officials say the primary goal of Fed policy is to avoid a recession that might lead to a wave of business bankruptcies, a source said.

Bertelsmann's Expansion Galore

U.S. Purchases Pose Array of Problems

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Talking to reporters about a year ago, Mark Wessner, the youthful-looking 47-year-old chief executive of Bertelsmann AG, predicted that the West German publisher was entering "a brand new phase of expansion."

With the announcement Friday that Bertelsmann would acquire the publishing operations of Doubleday & Co. Inc., Wessner stuck to his word. Earlier in September, Bertelsmann spent \$300 million to acquire the 75-percent share of RCA Corp.'s recent business that it did not share.

But the Doubleday acquisition for \$475 million in cash, plus some other proceeds, represents its single largest expansion to date, and an aggressive growth drive that has seen the German company move into film producing, magazine publishing and television broadcasting. But the next move also poses an array of significant problems for Bertelsmann.

Not that there are new to the company's horizons in the United States. In the early 1980s, Geo, a glossy science magazine, flopped, costing Bertelsmann millions of dollars. In 1984, the company closed its Chicago-based field office of American Books, a book club idea that had worked well in Europe but floundered in the United States. Also in 1984, it lost \$150 million for U.S. News & World Report, only to be bought by Mortimer B. Zuckerman.

The test facing Bertelsmann this time, industry experts say, is how to handle the acquisition of Doubleday's sluggish book publishing activities. These have been hurt in recent years by a declining market for hardcover books, and by strong competition to the company's Library Guild book club from discount book outlets.

Bertelsmann spokesmen were loath to discuss possible management plans for the U.S. operation. Gert Schubert, the management board spokesman, said the "deal was simply too fresh."

But Bertelsmann executives have been through management ranks, and Richard Mohr, chairman of the company's supervisory board, had made a name for himself as a turnaround artist in the late 1970s. The executives succeeded in spreading a fresh, pushy spirit among employees demoralized by a chain of divestitures from areas

such as footprints and paper making that were acquired in an earlier diversification binge.

The company reinforced that reputation in the United States, where it made a success of Bantam Books, which was badly in need of reorganization when Bertelsmann acquired it in 1980 — a time when the recession and shifting reader habits were jolting the paperback market.

Part of the trick, people who know the company say, is its endogenous approach to growth. They say that Geo and the American Circle book club, both European successes and American failures, taught management that successful ideas do not always travel well.

Future responsibility for the Doubleday operations will lie with Ulrich Wechsler, president of the publishing division. A clue to his methods can be seen in Bertelsmann's recent successful drive to widen sales at its 30 publishing houses worldwide, despite declining markets for books in many countries. The company rode the crest of a paperback wave while reprinting its hardcover operations, where it reduced the number of titles in reaction to declining demand and more cautious purchasing by book sellers.

And the company will have the money to spend. Sales figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 have not yet been published, but are expected to total \$1.5 billion.

Volcker Pushed for August Rate Cut

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Surprising even some of his colleagues, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, initiated last week his series of cuts to the central bank's benchmark discount rate to 5.5 percent, according to sources close to the board.

The reduction, from 6 percent, was the fourth half-percentage-point cut this year.

Prior to the discount rate cut, Fed sources said, Mr. Volcker was out of patience and annoyed with the complacency of West German government and central bank officials to take steps to stimulate their economy. Japanese officials had been more polite, but just as adamant.

Mr. Volcker, the source said, intended the cut to be a forceful reminder to West Germany and Japan of the alternative to faster growth: a further increase in the value of the yen and mark and a greater squeeze on the two countries' exports.

"I think Paul wanted to make sure of a splash on this one," said a senior Fed official. "International considerations were behind it, even though they were not mentioned in the official announcement. It was almost a win-win situation. It would increase pressure for stimulus abroad, while the domestic economy was weak enough that it would not be inflationary."

The cut in the discount rate, the rate from which all other U.S. interest rates are scaled upward, was also decided on despite continued rapid growth in the most closely watched measure of the money supply, M-1.

Analysts said the latest cut suggests that the Fed has stopped trying to control the explosive growth of M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. supply, and turned instead to manipulating short-term interest rates to influence economic activity and inflation.

Some senior officials say the primary goal of Fed policy is to avoid a recession that might lead to a wave of business bankruptcies, a source said.

IMF Chief Says Outlook Better For U.S. Trade

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit is bettering out and exports will start catching up with imports next year, Jacques de Larosiere, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said Monday.

Mr. de Larosiere said the United States would begin to benefit from the sharp drop in the dollar against other major currencies in recent months as U.S. goods become more competitive in world markets.

But first, he said at a news conference, "you will be seeing more modest and more stabilizing forces in the pattern of the international imbalances."

He noted, in an apparent reference to Japan and West Germany, that major trading countries were starting to see their own economies beginning to demand more goods than they produce. This will increase their demand for U.S. goods and other imports, he added.

"And there is a reverse trend which is starting to happen in this country," Mr. de Larosiere said of the United States. "We think the manifestation of that trend is going to come to be in the year 1987."

That does not mean that the very large imbalances that we have among the different balance-of-payments are going to disappear, he added. "They're not disappearing yet, but they are improving, and the trend upwards deterioration that you had been seeing in past years is now clearly broken."

The IMF has taken down its key forecast for world growth as representative of 151 countries gathered to discuss how to correct economic problems. As earlier reported, IMF economists revised downward on Sunday its forecast of world economic growth to 2.8 percent this year.

The working meetings of the IMF and World Bank are chiefly concerned with the recent U.S. trade and budget deficits and the heavy indebtedness of Third World countries.

The focus in preliminary meetings was on an attempt to fashion a \$12-billion package to help Mexico meet its payments on \$100 billion in debt. The negotiations on the rescue package were continuing late Monday.

President Ronald Reagan and Japanese and German ministers of other countries are among the officials expected to address the formal sessions.

In an oblique reference to a public dispute over reducing trade imbalances between the United States and its main trading partners, Japan and West Germany, the committee called for efforts by both deficit and surplus countries.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the worldwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Chg. Vol. PE Ratio Div. Yield %

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE Ratio	Div. Yield %
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE Ratio	Div. Yield %
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00
100.00	95.00	IBM	+1.00	1000000	15.00	4.00

China Ready to Unveil Investment Measures

BEIJING — China's leader, Deng Xiaoping, has told a Japanese trade delegation that China will introduce sweeping new investment and trade measures in October, Japanese sources said Monday.

They quoted Deng as telling a delegation from the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade that China needs to be bold, correct its weaknesses in this area and should allow a reasonable profit for both foreign and Chinese partners in joint ventures.

The sources also quoted State Councilor Gu Mu as telling the group that the measures will include improved terms on land fees, wages and rights to hire and fire workers. They said the cities of Dalian and Shanghai have already granted some joint ventures equal rights with Chinese firms in fees and short-term loans.

Foreign investors in China have long complained about the high costs of doing business in China, the low quality of its workers and problems of remitting profits.

But, the sources noted, "Promises made by the central government are sometimes not implemented at the local level."

8 European Computer Makers Said to Agree on Compatibility

BRUSSELS — Eight European computer companies have agreed to make their equipment compatible, a computer industry source reported Monday.

They will form a company to test the eight manufacturers' products to conform to so-called open-system standards, said the source, who declined to be identified. Open-system standards are defined by international organizations.

According to the source, the companies involved in the accord are Siemens and Nixdorf of West Germany, Olivetti and Sest of Italy, Bull and Thomson of France, NV Philips of the Netherlands and ICL of Britain.

The source declined to give further details about the accord. He said a formal announcement would be made Thursday in Brussels.

NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
IBM	IBM
IBM	IBM
IBM	IBM
IBM	IBM
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IBM	IBM
IBM	IBM

China Planning Takeover Of Macao's Biggest Bank

MACAO — The Bank of China plans to take over Nam Tung Bank, the largest bank in Macao, it was announced Monday.

Jiang Jia Mo, Nam Tung's general manager, said the Bank of China, China's official exchange office, plans the takeover for Jan. 1. Nam Tung is the largest of the 23 banks in the Portuguese administered territory. Founded in 1950, it employs 700 people and had total assets of 9.2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.17 billion) at the end of last year.

The Global Newspaper.



U.S. Futures

See The Associated Press

Open High Low Close

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT)

Dec. 1986 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

Mar. 1987 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00

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Metals

See The Associated Press

Open High Low Close

Copper (COMEX)

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Renault Expects Profit by End-1987

PARIS — Renault, the French government-owned automaker, expects to return to profitability at the end of 1987 after further reducing its loss this year, according to its chairman, Georges Besse.

In an interview published Monday in Le Monde, Mr. Besse predicted that the group would cut its consolidated net loss to between 5 billion and 6 billion francs (\$743 million and \$892 million) this year from 10.9 billion francs last year.

With a positive operating balance sheet, he will effectively be making money at the end of next year, he added.

The Renault group expects to stabilize its debt this year at around last year's level of 62 billion francs. Debt has risen steadily for a decade, Mr. Besse said. The debt should decline next year because of an operating profit and also as a result of funds coming from the state.

Renault has swung back to an operating profit this year after running an operating loss of 4.4 billion francs last year.

Mr. Besse said that while this year's operating profit was sufficient to cover investments amounting to 6 billion francs this year and between 6 billion and 7 billion francs in 1987, it was not covering debt repayments, although this should be the case by the end of next year.

Renault expects to raise its share of the French new car market to 31 percent this year from 28.5 percent in 1985. In the whole of Western Europe it expects its share to be around 11 percent this year and next, the chairman said.

Mr. Besse said the Renault work force, which is to be cut to 76,000 at the end of this year from 83,000 last year, should decrease further as productivity rises.

Mr. Besse asserted that recent losses at American Motors Corp., which is 46-percent owned by Renault, were far from being the main cause of losses at the Renault group. He said it would be suicidal for Renault to become a purely French constructor.

Renault has come under criticism for continuing to back the cash needs of AMC, which reported a loss of \$125.3 million in 1985 and expects to be unprofitable through 1987.

Valco Planning To Issue Shares

PARIS — Valco, the French chemical-components maker, said Monday that it will issue shares with warrants, on the basis of one new share for each four held, priced at 475 francs (\$71) a share.

Each new share offered will carry two "A" warrants and one "B" warrant. "A" warrants may be exercised between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30 next year; "B" warrants may be exercised between Jan. 1 next year and Nov. 30, 1988.

The issue is expected to raise Valco's nominal capital to 726.8 billion francs from \$14.6 billion francs.

Allied-Signal Merges Units, Hires LTV's President

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Continuing its recent emphasis on high-technology operations, Allied-Signal Inc. has announced that it will consolidate its aerospace and electronics businesses in a single unit. Robert Kirk, currently president and chief operating officer of LTV Corp., will head the new enterprise as president and chief executive.

The unit, Aerospace & Electronics, will encompass Allied-Signal's Bendix Aerospace, Garrett Corp. and the electronics and instrumentation division. It will have its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and account for about half of the parent company's \$12 billion in annual revenues, a spokesman said Sunday.

In forming a separate aerospace and electronics concern and hiring Mr. Kirk, who has more than 30 years of experience in the aerospace and military industries, Allied-Signal is apparently trying to lessen an image problem that Wall Street analysts say may have hurt its stock price.

Only four years ago, Allied-Signal called itself a "diversified manufacturer" because of its concentration on plastics, fibers, and oil and gas, in addition to electronic and electrical devices.

But Allied-Signal — formed through the merger of Signal Corp. and Allied Corp. last year — now calls itself "an advanced technology company." Besides aerospace electronics, the company specializes in making automotive components and engineered materials.

Allied-Signal, based in Morris Township, New Jersey, recently spun off 25 businesses as Harley Group Inc. in order to focus on high-technology operations. It also sold a half interest in its oil and gas operations.

The shift in corporate strategy has left investors uncertain about the company's direction, analysts said, a confusion that may have helped back Allied's stock. The company has also been repurchasing its shares in an effort to increase the stock's price, analysts noted.

The stock closed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$40.38, down 38 cents, more than \$9 below its 52-week high.

Edward L. Housney Jr., chairman of Allied-Signal, said that Mr. Kirk was "particularly well suited to lead our efforts" in the aerospace and electronics fields.

Mr. Kirk, 57, only recently became president and chief executive of LTV, promoted in June to help remedy LTV's string of losses from its faltering steel and energy units. He had been president and chief executive of LTV Aerospace & Defense Co. In July, LTV filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy laws.

An LTV spokesman said Mr. Kirk would not be replaced. The Associated Press reported from New York that LTV also announced that LTV Aerospace, which has had four divisions, was being restructured into two groups, LTV

Floating-Rate Notes

Table with columns: Dollars, Date, Issuer/Title, Coupon Rate, Maturity Date, and Price. It lists various floating-rate notes from different issuers.

Table with columns: Pounds Sterling, Date, Issuer/Title, Coupon Rate, Maturity Date, and Price. It lists various floating-rate notes in pounds sterling.

Table with columns: Deutsche Marks, Date, Issuer/Title, Coupon Rate, Maturity Date, and Price. It lists various floating-rate notes in Deutsche Marks.

Canada and Consolidated-Bathurst Inc. to buy jointly the Colgate pulp mill from its owner, Western Pulp Ltd. for about 90 million Canadian dollars (\$65.22 million).

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. said shareholders have approved a change in the company's name to Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., effective Monday. Sir Y.K. Pao, chairman and director, also announced he will retire. His son-in-law, Peter Woo will become chairman, retaining his position as managing director.

People Express Airlines, the U.S. carrier, said it will cut fares 50 percent on domestic flights between Oct. 2 and Nov. 15 if the tickets are purchased by Wednesday. The discount does not apply to 14-day advance purchase fares.

People Express noted that the period for which the discount applies is a traditional slow travel period.

Parade-Ricard of France, the beverage group, said it expects operating profit to rise by 10 to 15 percent in 1986 despite present weakness in the French wine market. The company gave no figures, but forecasted a 5 to 10 percent increase in consolidated net profit for 1986, from 452 million francs (\$68.4 million) in 1985.

Toshiba Corp., a major Japanese electro-equipment maker, said it plans to start production of one megawatt dynamic random access memory chips or DRAMs, said the company in Brunswick, West Germany. Initial monthly output will be 100,000 chips, which will be sold on the European market.

Trustee Savings Bank said its share issue, Britain's largest-ever private share offering, was eight times oversubscribed. It said the \$1.5-billion (\$2.15-billion) offer attracted five million applications for 11.2 billion shares worth \$5.6 billion. Almost two million applicants will receive no shares, TSB said, and all applications are to be sealed down.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 26 Sept. 1986

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their assets, and performance metrics. It includes sections for 'Other Funds' and 'STATISTICAL PORTFOLIO'.

more finely account for trading by recording the times of each trade. The commission said that its proposed method was needed to detect possible abuse; the exchanges agreed that the added paperwork would impede the open-outcry system that provides the sought-after liquidity.

For some viewers this is a picture of sheer greed, of high-stakes gambling or crafty manipulation of the cattle, gold, oil or other market underlying the futures contract.

Recently, the Chicago Board of Trade commissioned a study with the foreign conclusion that the noise witnessed by the TV viewer is just what futures exchanges want, exactly what makes the markets work, what creates their social usefulness.

Merton H. Miller, a professor of economics at the University of Chicago's graduate school of business, put together the study and presented it last week at the ninth annual conference of the American Commodity Law Institute.

The Board of Trade's members and officers already knew that the competitive, open-outcry market was among the most liquid and efficient market-making arrangements ever devised," Mr. Miller said.

He added that the Chicago Mercantile Exchange was aware of this, as were its customers and "almost everyone else directly or indirectly involved."

But he insisted, the popular press tends to retail a "showman's den-of-thieves" image of the market that even finds its way into the inner chambers of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

The commission and the major futures exchanges disagreed sharply by either this year over proposals to

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Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the new \$180 million of interest for the period October 30, 1986 to October 30, 1989 will be fixed by the Company and notice of the new rate of interest will be published on October 14, 1986.
September 30, 1986, London
By: Citicorp, N.A. (CSC Dept), Agent Bank

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Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.
New York/Atlanta/Boston/Chicago/Dallas/Los Angeles/San Francisco
Amsterdam/Geneva/Hong Kong/London/Paris
July 1986

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar, British Pound Lose Ground

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped more than 3 pence in U.S. trading Monday and the British pound fell to a record low in Europe after major industrialized nations failed over the weekend to reach agreement on coordinating interest rates and currency values.

The markets had hoped for a statement that the dollar had fallen enough, said one U.S. dealer of the weekend meeting of the Group of Seven industrial countries. "But it didn't happen. Instead, we got the warning that it may have to fall still further."

Dealers said the dollar also was battered late in the day by speculation that the U.S. trade balance for August, scheduled to be released on Tuesday, would show a deficit of \$21 billion, far surpassing the four-month moving average for the deficit of \$16 billion.

"Even a figure below the \$16-

billion average would provide only temporary respite" for the dollar, a London-based analyst said.

In New York, the U.S. currency fell to 2.0190 Deutsche marks from 2.0330 from Friday; to 153.55 yen from 154.65; to 6.8125 Swiss francs from 6.7235, and to 1.6778 Swiss francs from 1.6668.

Dealers said the U.S. currency rose from a trading low of 2.0175 DM on reports that the West German central bank had intervened to support it, but that it was clearly headed lower.

"We expect to see the dollar coming off overnight," said one London dealer. "It could well fall below the 2-mark level."

Dealers said that fears of central bank intervention to support the dollar had prevented a massive sell-off Monday, but that a mood of caution could not be expected to prop the currency for long.

Gregory Dennis, international

economist at James Capel & Co. in London, said the result of the weekend monetary talks in Washington showed clearly that West Germany was not prepared to trade off an interest-rate cut for a U.S. pledge to support the dollar.

"This indicates the dollar will have to fall well below 2 marks before Bonn thinks it fit to change interest-rate policies," he said.

Meanwhile, dealers said the inconclusive monetary talks had also dimmed sterling's prospects.

"Sterling is going one way now against both the dollar and the mark," said one dealer, predicting that it would soon fall to 2.75 DM.

"It has nothing on its side, especially after an appalling set of trade figures in August, the continuing decline in oil prices and political worries," he said.

Dealers said the Bank of England intervened heavily through the day to support the British

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Unit
Dollar	2.0190	DM
Pound sterling	1.6778	DM
Japanese yen	153.55	DM
Swiss franc	6.8125	DM
French franc	6.7235	DM
Source: Reuters		

currency, but was unable to stop the decline. The central bank's inability to reverse the trend made an early increase in U.K. base lending rate likely, possibly by 2 points, to 12 percent, they said.

Sterling closed in London at a record low of 68.2 on a trade-weighted index of major currencies, down 5 points on the day. It was above 70 two weeks ago.

It closed at 2.9010 against the mark in London, down from 2.9153 at the opening and Friday's close of 2.9408, and at \$1.4540, down from \$1.4375 on Friday.

In later trading in New York, the pound closed at \$1.4570, barely changed from \$1.4565 on Friday.

THE EUROMARKETS

Lack of G-5 Pact on Rates Pulls Down Prices

By Christopher Pizay

LONDON — The Eurobond market ended lower Monday, with prices falling in reaction to the lack of interest-rate accord at the Group of Five meeting in Washington during the weekend, dealers said.

Both sterling and dollar bonds were hit, with sterling straight again plummeting. Medium- and long-dated sterling issues closed with losses of as much as 2 points.

The dollar-straight sector, however, tended to finish slightly above the day's low, with seasoned issues declining of 1/4 to 3/4 point.

A sterling-straight said that a British firm said that an interest-rate accord would have benefited sterling instruments most. "We had upward pressure on rates before the meeting," it said. "Even so, we need a big base-rate hike to stop the run on sterling." Sterling itself ended at another record low

on a trade-weighted basis at 68.2, he noted.

Another dealer said that there was heavy professional selling throughout much of the day. He noted that a 10½-percent issue for the European Investment Bank due 1996 ended just over 2 points lower at a middle price of 93, giving a yield to maturity of what he called an astonishing 11¼ percent.

Sterling-denominated floating-rate notes were also sharply lower, with some issues falling by 25 basis points, dealers added.

Back in the dollar-straight sector the mood was calmer. "The Washington news wasn't a real surprise, but it did affect sentiment a little," a trader at a U.S. securities firm said. He added that the market was attempting to edge higher toward the close.

Because of the continued nervousness in the secondary markets and the continued lack of retail

demand, new-issue activity was negligible, dealers said.

Only two issues were launched in London, the first being a \$70-million equity-warrants bond issue for Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd., the Japanese chemical company.

The five-year bonds have an indicated coupon of 3½ percent and were priced at par. The issue was lead-managed by Yamachi International (Europe) Ltd. and did not trade actively.

The yen sector ended slightly easier. This sector had the day's other launch, a 20-billion-yen issue for Procter & Gamble Co. It pays 5½ percent over seven years and was priced at 101.

The lead manager was Daiwa Europe Ltd. A market price was not immediately available.

VOLCKER: Urged Rate Cut

(Continued from first finance page)

according to several Fed officials.

"It was always premature to draw long-term conclusions from the unprecedented developments in March," says one senior official. The willingness of the four-person majority to withdraw temporarily the discount-rate cut — a step initiated by Mr. Angell — was a sign that the newest board members were not staging any takeover attempt, one New York financial analyst said.

When Mr. Martin's term expired, President Ronald Reagan appointed Mr. Johnson vice chairman. But some Treasury officials, who have wanted a more accommodative monetary policy than the Fed has provided, are now complaining that Mr. Johnson has become "institutionalized" by the central bank.

"I couldn't be happier with the cooperation I have received," Mr. Johnson said in an interview. "I am happy that Volcker seems happy working with me and the others. I think we have developed a good deal of trust. We have no interest in personal issues."

There appears to be agreement among most senior Fed officials that the decision on whether to continue to push short-term interest rates lower depends largely on how well the economy performs, and how well financial markets are doing. To the surprise of top Fed officials, after each of the last two discount-rate cuts, long-term interest rates either did not decline in line with short-term rates, or rose.

Some financial analysts attribute those rising long-term rates to heightened concern among investors that inflation could soon become more serious. One of the downside risks of a lower dollar is that it can reignite inflation by making imported goods more expensive.

Egyptians, Rich and Poor, Feel the Pinch of Reduced Imports, Subsidies

By Dalila Baligh
The Associated Press

CAIRO — For the first time in recent memory, a financial austerity program is making all Egyptians — from the richest to the poorest — feel the bite from reductions in subsidies and imports.

When the government cut Mohamed Abdel-Ghann's monthly soap ration from 36 bars to four, he, his wife and eight children had to do without. He cannot afford soap in retail stores on his tight watchman's salary, which is the equivalent of \$45 a month.

Magdi Aliam was ready to pay \$63,000 for a new Mercedes-Benz. He was furious to learn that foreign cars were among 210 luxury imports banned under a new decree.

Implemented under pressure from the International Monetary

Fund, the belt-tightening is designed to appease Egypt's creditors and restore its creditworthiness. A subsidy program that once cut several billion dollars annually will gradually be reduced by raising the price of water, electricity, gasoline and public transportation.

The amounts of subsidized items in government stores and on ration cards are being reduced. Many of the items then show up at market prices on shelves of retail stores.

Last year, the government lowered the exchange rate of the Egyptian pound against the U.S. dollar for airline tickets and hotel rooms by 60 percent. Coupled with last month's application of the new rate for customer transactions, the move effectively meant a 60-percent price increase for imports.

Other import limits followed, too.

conserved Egypt's meager foreign exchange reserves. They banned luxury goods and other items that have a locally made counterpart, even if this is at the cost of poorer quality.

Because Egypt imports nearly 60 percent of its food and most of its industrial goods, prices are expected to rise between 30 percent to 35 percent as a result of the program.

Prime Minister Ali Labisi, an economist, analyzed Egypt's problems in a magazine interview.

"We have to face the situation honestly," he said. "We consume more than we produce. We import more than we export, and we are increasing in population at a rate that is far beyond the rate of increase in the agricultural land."

Only 4 percent of Egypt's land, that along the Nile River, is arable. The population, now 30 million,

grows by 1 million every nine months.

Most experts blame Egypt's economic problems on its lack of its main sources of foreign currency: tourism, a victim of Middle East unrest; oil exports, money sent home by expatriates and Suez Canal tolls, all affected by the collapse of oil prices.

Debtors from the IMF and Egyptian banks are negotiating new loans. Before the talks began, Alberto Favilla, head of the IMF's Egyptian department, said the fund wanted more from Cairo before its creditors' conditions are fulfilled.

With salaries stagnant, the government faces the wrath of the poor as increased increases in prices and shortages of basic foods like sugar, tea, bread, rice and oil. When Awar Sadek raised the price of bread in

1977, riots that left 79 persons dead forced a rollback.

This time, even the rich are complaining because the import ban includes furniture, color televisions, videotape players, fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and poultry, frozen chickens, cigarettes, clothes, toys and electrical appliances.

Egypt's per capita income is \$650 a year, but many people make much less and are having trouble coping.

Almost Mohammed, a messenger, supports a family of eight on the equivalent of \$60 a month.

He said the government had phased out one-pastry loafers in 1983, but that many people make much less and are having trouble coping.

"If you don't get to the bakery early in the morning, you have to buy it from the black market for

five piasters a loaf," Mr. Mohammed said.

Several months ago, subsidized sugar suddenly dropped to 15 piasters per kilogram (2.2 pounds). It cost 80 piasters a kilogram at regular shops when the government stores ran out.

Bus tickets doubled to 10 piasters a ticket. Gasoline prices have twice been increased.

Mr. Abdel-Ghann, the night watchman, said he had to get 16 packets of tea. Two months ago, that ration was reduced to eight. As for the soap, he said the subsidized price is 12 piasters and the cost in regular shops is 20 piasters.

"With the price of everything else going up," he said, "there are many other priorities. We'll just have to do without soap."

PUBLISH: Bertelsmann

(Continued from first finance page)

about the same as the year earlier, when they amounted to 7.44 billion Deutsche marks.

At the exchange rate in effect at the end of June 1985, that came to \$2.43 billion. But because the mark has greatly strengthened against the dollar, sales in the latest year would be equivalent to about \$3.7 billion. And recent acquisitions will lift sales to about the \$5-billion range, pushing Bertelsmann past Capital Cities-ABC Inc. and CBS Inc. to become world leader in activities related to publishing and broadcasting.

Bertelsmann and other large West German publishers, restricted at home by stagnant population growth and tough anti-trust barriers to acquisitions, are pushing to widen their base in the United States, particularly since the strength of the mark makes purchases increasingly attractive financially.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume
AA	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ABC	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ABT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AC	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ACZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AD	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ADZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AE	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AER	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AES	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AET	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AEZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AF	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AFZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AG	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AGZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AH	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AHZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AII	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AIZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AJZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AK	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AKZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AL	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ALZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMO	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMP	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMQ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMR	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMS	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMT	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMU	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMV	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMW	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMX	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMY	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AMZ	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
AN	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ANI	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100
ANM	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	100

ART BUCHWALD

Equal Tests Under Law

WASHINGTON—It all started when someone got the idea to test horses for drugs.

Then somebody else said, "As long as we're doing it for horses, why don't we do it for football players?" It seemed like a good idea, except that the football teams complained that if the authorities were screening football players, they should do the same for basketball players. The track stars said they wanted to be in it too, and before you knew it, they were testing basketball players, croquet teams, wrestlers and bowlers.

A female volleyball team in Alaska went to the State Supreme Court complaining that men were being tested 10 times as often as women. The court ruled that women were entitled to equal drug checks under the law.

Although the drug screening started in sports, it soon hit the civilian population.

Politicians urged that every schoolchild in the United States be tested. Corporations gave all employees little paper cups as they lined up for their psychiatric.

Banks demanded drug checks on customers in exchange for mortgages. No one could use a credit card unless he had a favorable report from the lab.

The army, navy, air force and marines declared mandatory testing for men in uniform. And the White House ordered everyone from the secretary of state to the secretary of agriculture to bring in samples before a cabinet meeting.

'Hands' to Give \$15 Million

LOS ANGELES—Almost \$15 million raised during the Hands Across America project is ready to be distributed to the needy for food and shelter, leaders of the event said in a statement filed with Los Angeles Department of Social Services. Organizers say \$31.9 million was raised when the transcontinental human chain was formed across the United States on May 25.

President Reagan declared that everybody in Nicaragua had to be tested by the contras, who had already been tested by the CIA.

There was talk to pay the White House leaked a story that all heads of state would have to take a drug test before they met with the president. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was particularly disturbed when they met her in the diplomatic pouch.

To show there was nothing to it, President Reagan took a test. As everyone expected, the president passed with flying colors, and Nancy was shown giving him a kiss when the results were announced.

Drug screening became the most serious obstacle to foreign relations. One of the big stumbling blocks to holding a summit conference was the question whether Gorbachev would take a drug test. The Soviets insisted that President Reagan had to take their word that Gorbachev was not on opium. The Americans held out for co-site inspection.

Not only the White House but other branches of government are now insisting on checks for drug use before anyone is allowed to film government officials holding up the results of their tests on television. They want to make sure their opponents do the same.

A suggestion to have the members of the Supreme Court take a test before deciding a case was greeted with strong silence by the court. The reason is that the Supreme Court will have to decide whether or not to accept a case, and if they take the test and fail, they could be held in contempt.

I do not wish to give the impression that everyone in Washington is being checked on a regular basis. Many of us are just being subjected to random testing when we are in a public place.

I have been randomly tested only three times—once when I was drinking from a public water fountain outside Jesse Helms's office, once when I bought boxer shorts at Bloomingdale's, and once when I asked Attorney General Ed Meese at a press conference if he was having trouble understanding the Constitution of the United States.

The Princess of Oudh Is Still Not Satisfied

After 10 Years in a Railroad Station, She Has Bats in Her 'New' Palace And, Anyway, India Wants It Back

By Elisabeth Bumiller

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI—The princess of the long-extinct Indian kingdom of Oudh has had a very bad first year in her new "palace." It is a 600-year-old, crumbling stone monument called Malcha Mahal that has no water, no electricity and several limited bats.

The woman's children say that the government of India should be ashamed for giving her a home in such a degrading condition. To make sure a visitor understands how unhappy they all are, the royal family's 24-year-old son, Prince Ali Khan, orders a servant to job a stick toward the ceiling in the dimly-lit main room. Bats flap and screech in all directions, leaving their droppings on the central carpet.

Princess Wilayat Mahal, the Begum of the Royal House of Oudh, has for years been one of the more famous figures in India. For a decade, until she was evicted last May, she lived with her children and a dozen dogs in the New Delhi train station. Her purpose was to shame the government into returning her ancestral property, which she says was illegally seized when the British deposed her great-grandfather, the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, more than a century ago.

She particularly is seeking the return of the family palace in Lucknow, currently used as a pharmaceutical research center, which she says was illegally seized when the British deposed her great-grandfather, the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, more than a century ago.

The begum comes from a family of Shiite Muslims whose women were especially famous in standing up to the British.

These days, she wears a regal black gown and cap, and her haggard face looks older than her 50 years. She has difficulty talking because of what her children say is a jaw injury.

It was no less than Prince Meher Mahal, who she lived in Pakistan until her husband died, and then came to India with her children sometime in the 1960s. The former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave the family a home in Kanpur, railway officials say, but it burned down in 1971. The begum's son, Prince Ali Khan, says that the "palace" was not a real palace but a "house" that was not in Lucknow.

Although the monument is only a few minutes' drive from Prince Ali's home, it is a journey that takes back several centuries. First there is a winding drive through heavy underbrush to a sign that reads "Entrance Strictly Forbidden—The Raj House of Oudh." Next is a 10-minute "to the car" for the begum. Finally, at the end of a steep, rocky path, she reaches the monument, a small, dark, stone building with a few shingles, a word and a picture of the begum's father, who died mysteriously at the train station some years ago. (The family says



The princess (rear) with her son and daughter.

the cause of death was "madness." A few potted plants are scattered around. Bat droppings fall from the ceiling, and a Doberman stands in a corner.

"You must take some tea," says Princess Selena regally. Off to another room, a servant uses a kerosene stove to heat the water, which is delivered by truck to the monument once a month. It is stored in a concrete tank, but before the royal family can drink it, it is filtered through a cloth and bottled.

Princess Selena says the family survives by selling off its little remaining jewelry and rugs. The prince and begum say that as royalty, they must never work. "It is better to be in the grip of death rather than in the grip of a job," says the prince.

After some time, Her Highness emerges, but does not seem able to speak. Her eyes are puffy, her face is lined and her expression is distant. But she has retained an aristocratic manner, and stands proudly, her head held high.

Through the years, Her Highness has waged against the British

in her quest for a home. "It was all Queen Victoria's fault," she has said. Which historians say may indeed be the case. At the time of the queen's reign in the mid-19th century, India was a patchwork of hundreds of princely kingdoms run by maharajas and nabobs. Oudh was one of the greatest of these, situated in the fertile plains of the Ganges river. Like many of the kingdoms, it was peacefully bought off in a treaty with the East India Company, the British trading concern that ran the subcontinent.

But in 1856, the British annexed Oudh directly to the crown, complaining that the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the begum's great-grandfather, was more interested in combing than in producing revenue. The annexation pleased the British but they refused to listen.

The Indian government has never disputed the begum's claim. Railway officials say she lived in Pakistan until her husband died, and then came to India with her children sometime in the 1960s. The former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave the family a home in Kanpur, railway officials say, but it burned down in 1971. The begum's son, Prince Ali Khan, says that the "palace" was not a real palace but a "house" that was not in Lucknow.

PEOPLE

S Sinatra's 'Supermarket of Dreams' Wows Millions

Frank Sinatra, singing in the land of his parents for the first time in 24 years, carried his audience on a nostalgic trip through an American "supermarket of dreams." The 70-year-old singer repeatedly brought 5,000 spectators to the first Saturday night in Milan. Millions more watched the 85-minute concert live on television. Sinatra, who was paid \$175,000 for the one-night appearance, flew back to the United States on Sunday.

Organizers of Classic Aid, a classical counterpart to Band Aid, said Monday that they hope that around \$50 million in donations worldwide will see the music concert. They said the concert in Geneva on Tuesday evening is expected to raise \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million for refugees. Organized by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, artists performing in aid of the cause include Yo-Yo Ma, the pianist Krystian Zimerman, and Miguel Angel Estrella, the guitarist John Williams, and the violinist Leonidas Kavakos. Other artists include Luciano Pavarotti, the tenor, and the soprano Jessye Norman, accompanied by George Nardelli, a pianist from New York. The concert was also broadcast on television, and video performances were pre-recorded by artists such as Luciano Pavarotti, Jessye Norman, and the soprano Jessye Norman.

Nicole Nigam, a 30-year-old schoolteacher, completed a two-week course and has become the first Swiss woman to get a diploma as a mountain guide, the Swiss Federation of Mountain Guides said.

The Spanish film "La Misad del Cielo" (The Misadventure of Heaven), directed by Manuel Gutierrez, won the top prize at the San Sebastian film festival. The film, which was shot in the mountains of the Pyrenees, tells the story of a woman who marries against the will of her family and who is widowed and forced to bring up her daughter alone. The best actor prize went to Mexico's Emilio Gomez Cruz for "El Imperio de la Fama" (The Empire of Fame). Austria's Axel Cori was named best director for his film "Welcome in Vienna."

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